

THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP MAJESTIC TORPEDOED AND SUNK AT DARDANELLES

FIFTH BIG VESSEL LOST BY ENGLISH FLEET SINCE EFFORT COMMENCED TO REACH CONSTANTINOPLE

LONDON REPORT SAYS NEARLY ALL OFFICERS AND MEN OF CREW WERE SAVED FROM THE WAVES

Submarine Gets in Its Deadly Work Again Off Coast of Gallipoli Peninsula, Where Such Havoc Has Been Wrought Among Ships of Allies Since War Opened in Earnest Against Capital of Sultan; Majestic Was Constructed in 1895 and, While Not One of Biggest Type of Ships, Carried Heavy Battery of Twelve and Six-inch Guns, and Officers and Crew on Peace Footing Aggregated 557 Men.

The Majestic was a battleship of 14,500 tons and of 10,000 horsepower. Her officers and crew on a peace footing aggregated 557. The Majestic, which was built in 1895, carried four twelve-inch, twelve six-inch and sixteen three-inch guns and twelve three-pounder guns. In addition the vessel was armed with five eighteen-inch torpedo tubes. The sinking of the Majestic makes the fifth British battleship lost in the Dardanelles campaign and the second by a hostile submarine, the Triumph having been sent to the bottom in the Gulf of Saros last Wednesday. The French also have lost one battleship in the Turkish campaign—the Bouvet.

At about the same time the steamer Princess Irene, which was built last year for the Canadian Pacific British Columbia coast service and which was taken over by the admiralty at the commencement of the war, was accidentally destroyed by an explosion while at anchor at Sheerness, where she was undergoing repairs. All her crew, numbering 250, except one seaman, besides twenty-eight dock yard workmen, who were aboard at the time, lost their lives. The Majestic, which was the oldest battleship on the active list of the British navy, was the sixth capital ship lost by the allies since the beginning of the operations at the Dardanelles, and the second which has fallen a victim to German submarines which recently arrived in those waters.

The submarine menace is a growing one, both in the Aegean sea and home waters and these vessels promise to take an active part in the operations in the narrow waters of the Adriatic where, as in the Aegean, numerous islands afford good shelter.

While the warships are able to escape them in the waters around the British Isles, with the increase in their numbers the carrying on of sea-borne trade becomes more and more hazardous. The admiralty still believes that the American steamer Nebraska, now on her way to Liverpool, was torpedoed, and, in addition, the British steamer Morwenna, bound for Canada, and the Danish steamer Betty have been sunk by submarines. Only a few days ago the commander of a submarine informed a Danish captain that he had no orders to sink Danish vessels.

AUSTRIANS CONTINUE TO GAIN OVER SLAVS Vienna, May 27 (via London, 9:10 p. m.)—The following official communication was issued today: "In the northeastern theater of war in the district around Przemysl, the allied troops in the bitter fighting, are making further progress. East of Rudynio, parts of our sixth corps captured Nienowice and the heights of Hosodysko, which the Russian obstinately defended, and took over 2,000 prisoners and six guns.

"Southeast of Przemysl the allied troops succeeded in penetrating a hostile main defense position near Gousa.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, May 27.—New Mexico: Fair Friday and Saturday.

ARKANSAS RIVER IS THREATENING LEVEES

TRY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE Little Rock, Ark., May 27.—Reports tonight indicate that heavy rains have caused a rise in the Arkansas river and that heavy damage threatens along its course in this state.

At Bigelow, the Arkansas has backed into the Fourche river, causing it to overflow and has stopped traffic on the Fourche River Valley & Indian Territory railroad.

Near Van Buren, a levee broke today and the river began overflowing rich bottom farms in Crawford county.

At Dardanelle, the river tonight was three feet above flood stage and still rising. It was feared that the levees cannot stand the strain much longer and that a large district will be flooded.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA IS DAMAGED BY FROST

Pittsburgh, May 27.—Reports from western Pennsylvania indicate that the frost which visited this section today damaged fruit trees, growing sprouts and garden truck. In the southern portions where the crops are advanced, there was no loss. Frost is predicted for tonight.

KUEPFERLE COMMITTED SUICIDE, SAYS JURY

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE London, May 27 (2:05 p. m.)—A coroner's jury today returned a verdict of suicide in the case of Anton Kuepfeler, who put an end to his trial in London on a charge of espionage by hanging himself in his cell in Brixton prison a week ago. The medical officer of Brixton prison testified to the jury that Kuepfeler showed no signs of insanity.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON LINCOLN HIGHWAY

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE East Liverpool, O., May 27.—Mrs. Julius Dodge, one of a party of Washington, D. C., motorists traveling over the Lincoln highway to San Francisco, was instantly killed north of here today when the automobile overturned on a steep hill. Her husband and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Snapp were thrown from the machine but were not injured.

ARIZONA SENATE REFUSES REQUEST FOR CLEMENCY

Efforts of Governor Hunt, Secretary Bryan and General Villa in Behalf of Mexican Murderers Fail.

Phoenix, Ariz., May 27.—By a vote of 4 to 3, the Arizona senate declined tonight Governor George V. P. Hunt's request to memorialize the state board of pardons and paroles to relieve the four Mexicans sentenced to die tomorrow at the Florence penitentiary. Governor Hunt's last effort to save the lives of the men condemned to die tomorrow at Florence, was based upon a message received today from Secretary Bryan, who suggested that their execution might endanger lives and property of Americans still resident in the territory controlled by the Mexican chief, General Villa. The governor sent the telegram to both the legislature and the state board of pardons and paroles late today. "In view of the effect of the executions on international relations and possible harm to Americans in northern Mexico, I respectfully suggest that commutation of sentence might be advisable. In the case the board of pardons considered this would defeat the ends of justice, I feel it my duty to urge a postponement of executions in order to give time for further consideration of the matter."

TURKISH REPORT ON SINKING OF TRIUMPH

Constantinople, May 27 (8:40 p. m.)—An official communication issued here today concerning the sinking of the British battleship Triumph, Wednesday, in the Gulf of Saros, says: "The Triumph was accompanied by two destroyers while other vessels were on hand to protect the battleship, when a German submarine attacked and sank her. The torpedo which the submarine fired exploded amidships. The Triumph listed and in minutes later capsized. The crew who had rushed on deck were rescued by destroyers and other ships, the Turkish batteries, although it would have been easy to do so, refraining from interfering with the work of rescue. "The submarine was chased by destroyers but escaped undamaged."

100 MEMBERS OF CREW ARE REPORTED SAVED

London, May 28 (2:38 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Times from its Mudros correspondent says that 450 men of the crew of the British battleship Triumph, which was sunk Wednesday by a submarine in the Gulf of Saros, were saved.

The officers and crew on board the Triumph in peace times numbered about 700 men.

Kern, May 27 (via London, May 28, 12:45 a. m.)—Advices received in Berlin from Athens, originating from a source close to King Constantine, are that the condition of the king is in general thoroughly satisfactory, contrary to the alarming reports.

Portugal's President Resigns. Lisbon (via Paris, May 28, 1:20 a. m.)—The president of Portugal, Manuel de Arriaga, has resigned.

MIDDLE GALICIA STILL SCENE OF MOST DESPERATE WAR STRUGGLES

Teutonic Allies Press Russians Hard and Now Threaten Investment of Strong Fortress of Przemyśl.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CLAIM TO BE GAINING

Terrific Losses Sustained by Turks in Counter-attacks Directed Against Allies in Gallipoli.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE London, May 27 (10:45 p. m.)—Amidst the activities on land and sea and in the air, from the Dardanelles to the waters around the British Isles, middle Galicia remains the scene of the greatest and most important fighting. There the Austrians and Germans continue to batter at the Russian lines to the northeast and southeast of Przemyśl, and, according to reports which have not been confirmed by official statements, they have severed communication between the former Austrian fortress and Lemberg.

Przemysl Isolated. If these reports are true, Przemyśl, which less than three months ago was taken by the Russians after a long siege, is again surrounded. It would appear, however, that while the Teutonic allies are pressing very hard on the fortress they have not yet won the battle, the completion of which is being stubbornly opposed by the Russians.

The Germans have forced another crossing of the San river, eleven miles north of Przemyśl and have extended by several miles the zone held by them east of the San. To the southeast they also claim to have broken the Russian lines and to have taken some important positions.

Petrograd Confident. Despite all these claims, Petrograd announces with the greatest optimism and belief that the Russian reinforcements will be able to stem the Austro-German onslaught.

In the west, the French and British report further advances which are generally denied by the Germans. The latter, who themselves have made another air raid on some of the French positions, claim that the French statement that eighteen French airplanes flew over Ludwigshafen and dropping bombs, set fire to a chemical works, which had been engaged in manufacturing operations for the German war office since the outbreak of the war.

Turks Lose Heavy. The Turkish report continued progress in their campaign against the Allies in the Gallipoli peninsula. During the nightfall which the Turks asked for, they buried many more than 3,000 dead, while the British gathered up no less than 12,000 Turkish rifles—proof that the Turkish losses have been extremely heavy.

The losses were sustained in terrific counter-attacks delivered against the positions which the allies had strongly fortified. The Turks came under the fire of the ships at the same time.

The repulse of these counter-attacks and the carrying out of attacks by the allies themselves have resulted in considerable losses on the allied side, to which must now be added the losses sustained by the sinking of the battleship Triumph and the Majestic.

ITALIANS MOVE TOWARD ENEMY

The Italians continue their offensive on the frontiers of Tyrol and Trentino and Istria and have taken a chain of important positions, but they have not yet come into contact with the main Austrian forces, which are waiting for them behind entrenched positions.

David Lloyd-George today took charge of the department of the war office having to do with the supply of munitions, and with the aid of a strong committee, immediately began to organize the factories with a view to increasing greatly the supplies.

WALSH COMMISSION ENDS ITS HEARINGS

Washington, May 27.—The federal industrial relations commission today concluded hearings which have been in progress for more than a year which have touched every phase of the country's industrial life, and which have taken the investigators from coast to coast. Chairman Walsh adjourned the commission sine die and it will meet again in executive session in Chicago about June 1 to plan the preparations of its report to congress.

Today's session was devoted to cleaning up unfinished phases of the investigation. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was recalled to allow him to answer criticisms of labor and himself. He discussed the Clayton anti-trust act, organized labor's attitude toward unorganized workers and the defense of the McNamara brothers in the dynamiting trials.

FAIR WEATHER TO FOLLOW COLD WAVE

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE Washington, May 27.—Generally fair weather, with rising temperatures, is following the cold wave and frosts which swept down from the upper Canadian provinces last night, causing damage in the agricultural districts along the great lakes, through northern and western Pennsylvania and New York.

Forecasters at the weather bureau said tonight the territory affected by the wave probably would have light frost tonight, but that warmer weather would follow tomorrow, to continue for the next several days.

Reports from upper Michigan said temperatures there fell several degrees below freezing early today and points in New York and northern Pennsylvania reported low May records, the temperatures ranging from 25 to 42 degrees.

AMMUNITION CARRIED ALONG WITH PASSENGERS

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE New York, May 27.—The White Star liner Adriatic left New York today for Liverpool with 296 passengers and 18,000 tons of general cargo and munitions, an unusually large manifest. Only three of the passengers, P. L. Foster, of New York; Miss D. Wells, of Philadelphia, and R. A. Hoffer, of Maywood, N. J., were Americans. Another passenger was Sir Thomas Chatterhouse, who was born in America, but is British by naturalization, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway company. Word that the Conard line steamer Orduna had reached Liverpool today was received by the line here.

NAVAL ACADEMY STUDENTS SUSPECTED OF "CRIBBING"

Annapolis, Md., May 27.—The entire membership of the first and second classes at the naval academy underwent a re-examination in Spanish today because of the suspicions of the academy authorities that the questions prepared for the test had been surreptitiously obtained and made use of by some of the midshipmen. The suspicions of the officials were aroused through indications that the office of the head of the department of languages, where the questions were kept, had been robbed. Officials are investigating the case.

TURKS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES AT DARDANELLES

Thousands of Sultan's Soldiers Reported Slaughtered in Desperate Attacks on Strongholds of Allies.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE London, May 27 (7:55 p. m.)—A statement given out tonight by the official press bureau says that the losses of the Turks in the recent fighting at the Dardanelles is considerably heavier than had been supposed. The statement was in the form of a report from Major General William E. Birdwood, transmitted today from Cairo. It follows: "Today General Birdwood reports that during the suspension of fighting, in order that the Turks might bury their dead, much larger losses than 3,000 dead already reported came to light. Two areas in front of our section where heavy punishment to the enemy had not been previously reported, were covered with the dead. Four hundred corpses were counted in an area 50 yards by 100 yards.

"Turkish burying parties worked quietly and quickly. They were all equipped with cotton wool prepared with some solution to deaden the stench—a most necessary precaution."

Over 1,200 Turkish rifles were picked up on our side of the dividing line during the suspension of hostilities.

"On the 25th of May an advanced trench, 150 yards in front of General Cox's brigade was rushed and occupied by our men."

ALLIES CARRY FIVE LINES OF ENTRENCHMENT

Paris, May 28 (1:35 a. m.)—A Havas dispatch from Athens, dated May 27, says: "Allied aeroplanes flew over the straits today, subjecting the Turkish positions to an effective bombardment. The allies carried five lines of trenches on two hills at the point of the bayonet."

To Re-organize B. & M. Road. Boston, May 27.—The bill providing for the re-organization of the Boston and Maine railroad was enacted in the state legislature today. The conference report on a bill to validate certain outstanding securities of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad was adopted by the house of representatives. Both measures now await the approval of Governor Walsh.

High Price for Brass Spelter. Boston, May 27.—Increasing demand for brass spelter, coupled with the limited supply, brought another new high record price today with sales at 22 cents a pound, according to officials of zinc companies in this city. Prime western grades sold at 19 cents, an increase of 1 cent since Monday.

FOURTH CENTENARY OF THE REFORMATION

AKRON, O., May 27.—Lutherans of the United States in 1917 will celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the Reformation. Initial steps for the nation-wide celebration were taken this afternoon at the session of the forty-seventh biennial convention of the general synod of the Lutheran church. Provisions were made to raise funds for suitable publicity, to engage lecturers and other expenses.

A resolution to raise \$1,000,000 to endow educational institutions of the church, was adopted. The sum will be raised before the next convention by levying assessments on every Lutheran church.

A new institution which will be known as the Inner Missionary society, was formed today. Members of the board in each church will seek homes for homeless, feed the poor and provide work and homes for girls.

SEVERE RESTRICTION ON BOOZE FOR ARMY

London, May 27 (12:20 p. m.)—"No soldier or sailor, whether officer or private, may be served a drink in the seventh district except between noon and halfpast eight o'clock in the evening." This order, addressed to nationkeepers, was issued today by the brigadier general commanding the district.

Up to the present time there have been but few restrictions regarding drinking on the part of the commissioned officers.

NEW FIRST SEA LORD NAMED BY GREAT BRITAIN

London, May 27 (11:37 p. m.)—Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson has been appointed first sea lord of the admiralty to take the place of Admiral Lord Fisher, who resigned recently owing, it is said, to differences with Winston Churchill, then first lord of the admiralty. Admiral Sir Arthur Kitchin-Wilson will remain with the board of admiralty in an advisory capacity. Admiral Jackson, who succeeds Lord Fisher as first sea lord of the admiralty, is not very well known to the general public, but in the service he has long been considered the cleverest man in the navy. He is the only navy officer who is a member of the Royal Naval society, to which he was nominated in 1901 for his research in electrical physics. His sea service as an admiral has not been extensive but he is familiar with all the latest scientific developments of hostilities at sea and enjoys the fullest confidence of the navy.

Summary of War News of Yesterday

Submarines play an important part in the latest events connected with the European war. The British battleship Majestic has been sent to the bottom of Gallipoli peninsula by a German torpedo. The losses on the Majestic, as in the case of the Triumph, have not yet been computed.

The British steamer Morwenna was sunk not far from the old head of Kinale, where the Lusitania disaster occurred and the Danish steamer Betty was disposed of in the North sea—both by German submarines.

The British submarine E-11 has made a long trip, under mine fields part of the way, through the Dardanelles and the sea of Marmara up to the very waters of Constantinople, a distance of approximately 200 miles. In the course of this expedition she sank an ammunition vessel in the sea of Marmara, torpedoed a supply ship at Rodosto and discharged a torpedo at a transport along the arc of Constantinople, the effect of which is not known.

Another tragedy of the sea has occurred at Sheerness, where the British auxiliary steamer Princess Irene has been blown up by an accidental explosion on board. More than 300 lives are reported to have been lost in this disaster, the ship being blown to fragments.

The Turks report that they have captured a transport which was attempting a landing at Broussa, where the protection of guns from a French cruiser.

What is officially described as "the finest aerial exploit yet accomplished during the war" has been carried out by a squadron of French aeroplanes, where the Teutonic allies, which dropped bombs on the great explosives factory at Ludwigshafen and an annex near Oppau, which are declared by the French war office to have set the factory buildings on fire. Shortly after the raid the entire section where the factories are located, was enveloped in vast clouds of smoke. Seventeen of the aeroplanes returned to their base.

The heaviest fighting of the war still prevails in the Italian districts, where the Teutonic allies are still pressing close upon the Russians. Over 2,000 prisoners and six guns are declared to have been captured by the Austro-Germans, east of Radymno, and nearly 3,000 men and eleven machine guns near Goussow.

To the east of Abidin, the French record the taking by allied troops of German trenches and a strategic position in a cemetery and also the capture of 500 prisoners.

On several other sectors of the line, fierce artillery engagements are in progress.

ITALY BEGINS CAMPAIGN WITH GENERAL MOVE ACROSS BORDER

Austrian Aeroplane is Brought Down at Second Shot From Field Battery, Says Correspondent.

DEFENDERS BLOW UP BRIDGES BEFORE INVADERS

Every Possible Obstruction is Placed to Impede Advance Toward Trieste, First Objective Point.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE At the Italian Front, Friuli, Wednesday, May 28 (via Paris, May 27).—Italian gunners today brought down an Austrian aeroplane in the first contest of the Italian campaign between flying machines and anti-aircraft guns. An aeroplane, rising from behind the Austrian lines at 8:30 this morning darted over the rocky ground in front of the Italian positions. A field battery opened fire as it came within range. The first shot missed, the second struck fairly, causing flames to burst from the motor. The aeroplane plunged downward and was splintered on the rocks.

This was one of the incidents attending the opening of the Austro-Italian campaign as witnessed by a correspondent of the Associated Press. Along this part of the front where the Italians are advancing in the direction of Trieste, there were stirring scenes, although as yet there has been little heavy fighting.

Views From Mountain Field. The correspondent was permitted to go close enough to the front to obtain a panoramic view of the section of the fighting line. Visits to Santandrat, Halmanova and other towns near the border furnished a good idea of the conditions under which the Italian invasion of Austria is being carried on. At Palmanova it was possible to obtain a bird's-eye view of the surrounding country which falls away from that point in a series of valleys where were watching the spectacle of cavalry charges and artillery action over the nearby front. It is a picturesque region of green hills and quaint villages, among which wind daisy, white roads.

When the order was given earlier in the week for the advance across the border, the Italian troops were in readiness for the move. The command came at 2:45 o'clock in the morning and half an hour later the soldiers were on the march. The infantry proceeded in long files, headed by sharpshooters. From converging roads came artillery carriages, motor trucks and detachments of cavalry.

How First Shot Was Fired. The first shot of the war was fired by a frontier guard at Belluqua which, having seen in the semi-darkness a shadowy figure approaching, mistook it for an enemy soldier and was attempting to fire a mine. With the sunrise artillery fire opened from the direction of Civitavecchia. Italian troops everywhere sprung to the attack, forcing the Dridra, swarming from bridges and climbing the hills beyond.

From time to time, tremendous explosions were heard above the roar of artillery. They marked the firing of mines, by which the Austrians were blowing up their bridges as they fell back. The Austrians made little attempt to halt the Italian advance, although elaborate preparations had been made along the border. Railway lines were obstructed by heavy beams laid across the track and fastened down with chains. The roads were blocked with trenches, trees and wire entanglements.

First Village Captured. Broussa is the first village on Austrian soil in which the Italian flag was flown. It was run up on the belfry of the village church.

At San Giovanni, Mazano, the correspondent saw the first of the Italian prisoners captured, a member of the landsturm from Friuli. As he was brought into the Italian lines he kept repeating: "I am an Italian."

All along this section of the front there were signs of wars. Roads were filled with long lines of transports and Red Cross automobiles. Everywhere battalions of soldiers were to be seen, held back as yet from the fighting line. Picking their way through the crowded roads were carts, drawn by oxen, in which women and children, with their household goods. Behind them walked the men, fleeing from the battle-swept region.

ITALIANS CONTINUE RUSH TO JOIN COLORS

Italian Front, May 27 (via Paris, 7:40 p. m.)—The rush to join the colors continues throughout Italy, the volunteers including every age and profession.

Leonida Bisolati, Bergamaschi, leader of the reform socialists, has taken the rank of sergeant in the Fourth Alpine regiment stationed at Treviso, a town in the valley of Austria.

The most Gariboldi of Anagnino has received permission to serve as a volunteer on a warship.

Both the minister of war and General Cadorna, chief of staff, have disapproved of the formation of a separate body of volunteers, and Pepino Garibaldi and his volunteers will take service with the brigade.